ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters "J" Division

Fredericton, N. B.
January 24, 1964.

The Honourable,
The Attorney General,
Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, N. B.

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Sir:

I have the honour to submit a report of "J" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which by contract policed the Province of New Brunswick, for the calendar year 1963.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL

The Headquarters of the Division remains at Fredericton. There are 41 Detachments in the Province. Twenty-one of these come under the supervision of Moncton Sub-Division with the remaining twenty assigned to the Fredericton Sub-Division. This is no change over the previous year.

As at December 31, 1963, a total of 325 persons were employed in the Province of New Brunswick. This figure includes officers, civil servants, employed civilians and those engaged in municipal policing. The disposition of personnel throughout the Province is outlined in Appendix "A" which also shows location of Sub-Divisions, Detachments and Highway Traffic Squads. The contract strength of this Division as at December 31, 1963, was 197 members exclusive of officers and civil servants. Thirty members were employed on municipal police duties.

TOWN CONTRACTS

There has been no change in the number of Towns policed by the Force. The complement of Towns policed by the R. C. M. Police is as follows:

Campbellton	- 2 NCO's,	7 Constables
Chatham	- 1 NCO,	5 Constables
Dalhousie	- 1 NCO,	4 Constables
Oromocto	- 1 NCO,	5 Constables
St. Andrews	-	1 Constable
Sussex	- 1 NCO,	1 Constable
		1 Special Constable

MARINE UNITS

We have seven boats operating out of Fredericton, Perth, Edmundston, Minto, McAdam, Richibucto (or Shippegan) and Shediac, and one employed throughout the Division on the Migratory Birds Convention Act Enforcement Detail. An older model boat is employed at Division Headquarters for training and emergency use.

P. B. "Detector", a detachment class boat with a crew of four, is permanently attached from the "Marine" Division and based at Saint John. Its duties are principally enforcement of the Customs Act, Canada Shipping Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORT

Motor Transport strength as of December 31, 1963, stands at 111 units, of which there are 4 motorcycles and 8 trucks. Included in this total are 22 units used exclusively on Highway Patrol Duties. Two motorcycles have been disposed of and two new trucks purchased, one for use on Migratory Birds Convention Act Enforcement Detail and the other on Identification Duties.

During the 12 month period ending December 31, 1963, a total of 30 transports were traded in for new vehicles with two additional units being purchased.

Distribution of police transport is shown in Appendix "B" of this report.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

This Branch is operated with a Supervising N.C.O. and a Senior Technician at our Fredericton Headquarters. One Technician and three Despatchers operate the Moncton Section and two Technicians and three Despatchers operate the Fredericton Section. In addition to radio communications throughout the province, direct contact is maintained with Ottawa, Moncton, all other Divisions of the Force and many other police forces outside the province, through the facilities of our telex equipment. A single sideband radio located at Division Headquarters provides a back up should the telex equipment become unserviceable. Contact can be made through this medium with Ottawa, Halifax, Truro, Sydney and St. John's, Newfoundland.

During the year under review, Detachment radios were installed at St. Andrews Town and Tracadie Detachments. All Detachments throughout the Division are now equipped with fixed station radios. Five additional mobiles were installed and the percentage of radio equipped transports is now 95.5%. Radio sites have been purchased at Woodstock and Sussex and tenders have been approved for the erection of radio shelters at both sites. A radio shelter and mast have been installed at Campbellton. Negotiations are now underway for the purchasing of radio sites at Upper Tower Hill, Charlotte County; Kent Junction, Kent County; and Rang St. George, Gloucester County. Direct contact is now possible between Division Headquarters and the United States Border Patrol and Maine State Police.

Within the next two or three years, the proposed plan is to convert our present FM radio system from 49 mcs. to 155 mcs. This will serve to eliminate long-skid interference and inter-detachment interferences. It is proposed to establish radio repeater stations at strategic locations throughout the province. Control of the radio system will be maintained by Fredericton and Moncton Sub-Division Headquarters. It is also proposed to establish a multiplex system between Moncton and Fredericton. This system will provide five voice channels plus one despatcher channel. A single sideband radio will be installed at Moncton Sub-Division to provide a similar service as outlined in Paragraph 2.

POLICE SERVICE DOG

Police Service Dog "Shep", who was destroyed at Moncton on December 9, 1962, has been replaced by Police Service Dog "Dirk" on June 27, 1963.

IDENTIFICATION SECTIONS

Four Identification Sections are presently in operation at Fredericton, Saint John, Moncton and Campbellton, which permits complete and efficient coverage of the province.

The specially trained members of these sections are skilled in fingerprint examination and identification, photography, physical reproductions and related subjects, and are mobile in their field of operation. Their services are rendered to Detachments at scenes of crimes, etc., and to Municipal Police Forces who do not have trained identification personnel on their staff. Of some 700 visits to scenes of crimes by our identification personnel during the year under review, 59 individual criminals were identified, in addition to the other services rendered during these visits.

IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

The Identification Branch located at Ottawa is a national repository of identification information and maintains complete criminal fingerprint records. In addition, the National Police Services operated by this branch include, the Single Fingerprint Section, Fraudulent Cheque, Modus Operandi and Firearms Registration Sections; and these, together with all other services of the Branch, are designed to assist all accredited Law Enforcement Agencies in Crime Prevention, Detection and Investigation. This Branch also participates in a worldwide liaison with other Police Organizations in matters of common interest.

The Branch consists of the following sections:

Fingerprint Section
Criminal Records Section
Scenes of Crime Section
Single Fingerprint Section
Photographic Section
Crime Index Section
Fraudulent Cheque Section
Parole Section
Firearms Registration Section
R. C. M. Police Gazette
R. C. M. Police Quarterly

CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES

A laboratory located at Sackville serves the Force in the four Atlantic Provinces. The facilities of the laboratory are also available to all Police Forces in the Maritimes.

Laboratories are also maintained at Regina, Ottawa and Vancouver. Specialists from these points, who handle subjects not covered at Sackville, are available for assistance to the Sackville Laboratory. Assistance when required is also obtained from the National Research Council, Ottawa.

As the use of science continues to be an ever increasing factor in the detection of crime, we find greater use being made by all Police Forces of the facilities available at the Laboratories.

SPECIAL SQUADS

Highway Patrol Units -

During the year of 1963, the strength of the assigned Highway Patrol remained at 44 uniformed Members. Twenty-two fully equipped highway patrol cars were utilized. Weather permitting, six motorcycles were operated by qualified riders. A Division Traffic Supervisor located at Headquarters is responsible for maintaining pertinent statistical records and also a functional co-ordination with the 14 strategically located patrol units throughout the province.

In view of the fact that there was a sufficient number of trained, qualified radar operators and patrolmen, no Radar or Traffic Courses were held during the year.

Race Track Detail -

The Federal Department of Agriculture is primarily responsible for the supervision of race meets and policy making relative thereto; however, since the Criminal Code (Sections 177 & 178) provides for the legal operation of parimutuel betting and the actual supervision is carried out by Members of this Force on behalf of the Department concerned, the following information is being submitted.

During the 1963 race season in this province, five tracks operated anywhere from 1 to 51 days. These included tracks at Coldbrook, Moncton, Fredericton, Woodstock and Chatham. To provide the necessary supervision, two separate supervision details were necessary; one at Moncton covering the Moncton and Chatham tracks, consisting of 3 Members including the Member in Charge. The Saint John, Fredericton, Woodstock Detail was made up of 3 Regular Members, including the Supervisor, plus 2 spares at Saint John and 2 spares at Fredericton.

In addition to the regular supervision duties carried out, the Details were called upon to conduct investigations into four separate incidents where positive urine tests indicated that stimulants had been used on the winning horses. Two of these positive findings were made at Coldbrook, one at Moncton and one at Fredericton. In each case, our investigation resulted in the suspension of the owner and/or the drivers concerned.

Migratory Birds Convention Act Enforcement Detail -

One member is employed exclusively on this duty in all its facets. He is centrally stationed at Moncton, but works directly under the Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch at Fredericton. This member is required to maintain close liaison with officials of the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Northern Affairs, and he works closely with the Provincial Game Officials. In addition to the actual enforcement of the Act, he strives to stimulate interest in this work with the general public and to establish good public relations with those organizations devoted to game preservation, such as, Branches of the Fish and Game Protective Association and Rod and Gun Clubs. Similarly, he lectures to high school students and shows films on this topic. This member has, to some extent, concentrated his enforcement efforts in the Caraquet Coast Area of the province where poaching and other violations of the Act are known to be prevalent.

Liquor Squads -

Appointed members in the larger centres of Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton, are employed almost exclusively on Liquor Act Duties. They work closely with the respective Municipal Forces, but, by virtue of the contract, assume prime responsibility--particularly in combating illicit trafficking of liquor by bootleggers. Elsewhere, the duties are fulfilled by regular Detachment personnel with assistance from these specialized members as required.

C.I.B. Details -

Selected, experienced members stationed at Fredericton, Moncton and Saint John, are employed on major investigations in the field of crime and in other phases of our operations. These members are available to any Detachment throughout the province when the need for concentrated investigation in any field arises. Similarly, the C.I.B. Investigations Detail at Fredericton is available to your Department to undertake special investigations in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Auxiliary Force -

As of January 8, 1964, the R.C.M.P. Auxiliary for the Province of New Brunswick has 238 members--one below the allocated allotment for this province. During the past calendar year, a six weeks' training programme has been carried out covering a number of subjects pertaining to Auxiliary Police Force duties. The second six weeks' phase of training is to commence January 27, 1964. One hundred and sixty-five uniforms have been ordered for the Auxiliary Force, and it is anticipated to have the remaining number uniformed during the forthcoming fiscal year.

In addition to the above number, approximately 90 Municipal Auxiliary and Regular Police Members have attended our first six weeks' training programme, and it is expected that an equal number will continue during the second half. The respective Municipal Auxiliaries and Regular Members are attending at the Force's invitation and at no extra expense either to them or to the province.

CRIME

The statistics shown hereafter in a comparative table relate to investigations undertaken by the Force during the period from January 1, 1953 to December 31, 1963, for which "J" Division is directly responsible.

The table does not include:

(a) Enquiries conducted for other authorities; or,

(b) Statistics pertaining to any phase of preventive police work.

Year	Intoxicating Liquor Act	Motor Vehicle Act	Game Act	Criminal Code
1953	3,331	7,484	37	3,678
1954	3,007	5,294	50	3,734
1955	3,478	4,257	44	3,620
1956	3,676	6,766	37	4,053
1957	4,139	9,898	31	4,622
1958	5,154	10,850	40	5,063
1959	6,828	10,244	58	5,273
1960	6,711	12,968	41	5,894
1961	6,387 (Amended to Liquor Control Act)	12,407	26	6,018
1962	7,090	13,809	32	5,351
1963	7,713	15,073	12	5,959

Comparison of the statistics for the years 1962 and 1963 is the subject of comment under the various headings to which they pertain.

January 1, 1963, to December 31, 1963.

GROUP 1 NEW BRUNSWICK	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded Negative Search	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation and Awaiting Trial	TOTALS
Offences Against Public Order Part II - C.C.	1		10	43	4		9	3	70
Offences Against Administration of Law and Justice Part III - C.C.	4		6	151	5	6	2	17	191
Sexual Offences, Public Morals and Disorderly Conduct - Part IV - C.C.	6	4	14	270	29	7	3	13	346
Disorderly Houses, Gaming & Betting Part V - C.C.			4					1	5
Offences Against the Person and Reputation Part V & VI - C.C.	9	2	309	895	112	80	20	176	1603
Offences Against Rights of Property - Part VII - C.C.	292	14	1394	1018	44	24	3	408	3197
Fraudulent Transactions Relating to Contracts and Trade - Part VIII - C.C.			1	1				9	11
Wilful and Forbidden Acts in Respect of Certain Property - Part IX - C.C.	53	2	152	187	14	6		44	458
Offences Relating to Currency - Part X - C.C.			3					2	5
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories - Pt.XI-C.C.	4	1	16	26	1			2	50
Punishment, Fines, Forfeitures, Costs and Restitution of Property - Pt.XX-C.C.				1					1
Preventive Detention Part XXI - C.C.			1						1
Summary Convictions - Pt.XXIV-C.C.				10	7	2		2	21
TOTALS	369	23	1910	2602	216	125	37	677	5959

The statistics pertaining to investigations opened under the Criminal Code over the years 1952 to 1961 show a steady upward trend of some 75 per cent, while in 1962 a decrease of some 10 per cent was evident. Then again, in the year under review, an increase of approximately 11 per cent over the previous year was noted. The increase or decrease in the various types of criminal offences will be commented upon in the ensuing report.

Convictions arising from cases opened in 1963 represent 43% compared with 41.4% in 1962. In addition, approximately 43% of the cases were concluded under various classifications, such as, Complainant Declined to Prosecute, Complaint Unfounded, Withdrawn, and Further Investigation Unwarranted. Dismissals resulted from 2.1% of the cases handled and approximately 11% of the cases are Awaiting Trial or Still Under Investigation.

The incidence of criminal acts committed by juveniles has shown a slight increase over 1962. The figure stood at 403 in 1962, while 1963 climbed to 450. This fluctuation is not significant and denotes no particular trend. The figures quoted above do not necessarily indicate the actual number of individual juveniles involved in criminal activities, as, in many cases, one juvenile or a group of juveniles may be involved in a number of separate offences and the statistics record the offences only. The most predominant offences in this category are Breaking, Entering and Thefts - 195; Thefts - 117; and Mischief - 103.

The table shown hereunder portrays the principal offences against the person during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

	1961		1962		1963	
	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions
Murder	1	1	3	0	3	2
Attempted Murder	0	0	1	0	0	0
Manslaughter (Not including Motor Manslaughter)	0	0	2	1	0	0
Criminal Negligence & Hit & Run Driving ..	165	109	151	103	176	115
Criminal Negligence (Sections 192 & 193).	17	6	14	3	24	11
Driving While Intoxicated and Impaired Driving ...	554	484	487	438	496	436
Assaults (all)	324	198	327	196	349	183

Murders and Attempted Murders -

Three homicidal investigations were undertaken in this classification and they were disposed of in the following manner in date sequence. Number one resulted in a Criminal Charge being initiated, but the accused was found "not guilty" of Non-Capital Murder by reason of insanity and was committed

to a mental institution at the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor. In the latter case, the accused viciously assaulted his mother in their home using a common kitchen chair as a weapon. The motive was obscure.

In the second case a Criminal Charge of Capital Murder was undertaken against the youthful offender involved as the result of inflicting fatal wounds on a housewife and neighbour of the accused using a hammer as a weapon. The victim was apparently asleep on a chesterfield in her own home at the time of the attack. The accused person was found "not guilty" of Capital Murder, but guilty of Non-Capital Murder and subsequently received a life imprisonment term in Dorchester Penitentiary. No clear motive was established; although, it is of interest to comment that the offender was found somewhat mentally deficient, but not mentally deranged. There is some reason to believe that he may have been motivated or influenced in his actions by a television program which he had viewed prior to the offence and which accentuated scenes of violence.

In the third investigation, an elderly watchman was beaten to death, presumably as a sequence to a thwarted burglary of the plant where the victim was employed. Our investigators have been faced with a very trying and difficult task in developing this case, and, to date their efforts have been unsuccessful. While our enquiries have been exhaustive and the prime suspects have been questioned at length, evidence is not forthcoming to justify a Criminal Charge. This investigation continues to receive preferential treatment.

There were no attempted murders investigated during the year under review, nor were there any manslaughter investigations undertaken.

Criminal Negligence (Criminal Code Sections 192 & 193) -

The above referred to sections are invoked to deal with cases in which there are indications of the possibility of negligence arising from fatalities or where bodily harm is caused under similar circumstances. Such cases arise in the most part from the operation of motor vehicles and negligence in the handling of firearms.

Twenty-three investigations were dealt with under this category. Of these, 18 concerned motor vehicle accidents, sixteen of which were fatal accidents and two resulted in serious bodily harm. One concerned a fatal hunting accident and two others were of miscellaneous nature. There were a total of 20 prosecutions initiated resulting in 8 convictions, 5 dismissals and 7 others where Court proceedings are still before the Courts.

Offences Arising from the Operation of Motor Vehicles -

Offences involving the use of motor vehicles dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code are Criminal Negligence, Failing to Remain at the Scene of an Accident, Driving Whilst Intoxicated, Driving Whilst Impaired, Dangerous Driving and Driving Whilst Suspended. These represent the more flagrant type of violation and frequently involve a disregard for the lives and safety of other persons using the highway.

A steady rise in the number of cases investigated for Driving Whilst Impaired and Driving Whilst Intoxicated has been noted until 1962 when the reverse trend occurred to some 13%. Again this year, the trend was slightly upward, e.g., 487 in 1962 to 496 in 1963. Enforcement of driving offences involving Abuse of Alcohol is a duty which receives constant attention, both by our Highway Patrol Units and general Detachment personnel.

Investigations concerning the infraction of Driving Whilst Suspended during the year 1963 total 156, compared with 143 in 1962.

One particular problem peculiar to New Brunswick exists in dealing with these offenders because many of the infractions, which would normally be dealt with under the provisions of Section 225, C.C., must be disposed of under the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act for Driving Without A License. The Motor Vehicle Act must be resorted to where the Registrar of Motor Vehicles imposed the suspension, and the driver's license of the person involved had expired or if the person was not in possession of a license at the time of this suspension. It is hoped that this problem can be resolved in due course as we feel lawmakers never intended a mere technicality to prevent suspended drivers from being dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code. Those found driving contrary to an order of prohibition of the code are invariably dealt with under the Criminal Code.

A slight increase in the number of complaints for Failing to Remain at the Scene of an Accident has been noted, but this trend is not significant.

Assaults -

The number of assaults during the year under review has shown an increase from 327 in 1962 to 349 in 1963. All three categories--Assault Causing Bodily Harm, Assault Public and Peace Officers and Common Assault--increased proportionately. For the most part, assaults upon our members whilst engaged in the execution of their duties were not of a serious nature and the injuries sustained, with the exception of one incident, were slight.

Offences Against the Rights of Property -

Fifty-three per cent of the Criminal Code offences come within this category, the most common being Breaking, Entering and Thefts; Theft; Possession of Stolen Property; False Pretences and Forgery. Breaking, Entering and Thefts; Possession of Stolen Property; Safe Attacks and False Pretence Offences increased sharply; while Thefts, Robbery and Forgery remained steady and offences of Taking Automobiles Without the Consent of the Owner decreased somewhat.

Breaking, Entering and Thefts; and Thefts of Automobiles are committed both by the local and the travelling criminal. Our geographic position makes us somewhat susceptible to these offences insofar as the travelling criminal is concerned because we provide a link between the Maritime Provinces, the U. S. A., and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. These transient, shiftless individuals find service stations and small confectionery stores in outlying areas ideal targets. Vending machines are looted in many cases for small change.

It is pleasing to note, however, that, in the year under review, Thefts from Pay Telephones have decreased sharply whereas in 1962 this was a major problem. Preventive night patrols play a part in apprehending some of these offenders and their presence on the highways has a deterrent effect but this is somewhat difficult to measure.

The local criminal element is an immediate suspect in the cases of illegal entry into summer cottages, private dwellings and public establishments where bulky items, such as, radios and television sets are removed. Of the safe attacks investigated, the predominant method of gaining entry is by physical force using a blunt instrument such as a sledge hammer. The attack in some cases is made at the scene, while in other cases, the safe is removed to some isolated spot where it is attacked. The employment of intricate methods of entry, such as, the use of explosives, is not common in New Brunswick. When this does occur, travelling criminals become prime suspects. The cooperation of other Police Forces and other Divisions throughout the Force is often necessary in the investigation of the latter offence.

Thefts of Automobiles increased sharply from 106 in 1962 to 154 in 1963, but it is pleasing to report that, of this number, only 7 vehicles remain outstanding and have not been recovered. There was a carry-over of 7 vehicles from the previous year. There is no reason to believe that any organized criminal element has contributed to the increase noted, nor is the wholesale trafficking of stolen vehicles suspected.

Escapes from penal and corrective institutions have more than doubled in comparison to 1962 figures. The incidence rate in 1963 is set at 76, while 1962 showed 35. The inevitable crimes committed by escapees while at large further aggravates this situation, and the trend in 1963 has not been encouraging. It is pleasing to report, however, that, of the 76 escapes, no escapees still remain at large.

Armed Robbery and Robbery with Violence show a slight increase over the previous year. Of the major offences investigated in this category, nearly all have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The incidence of False Pretence and Forgery Offence reported in 1962 stood at 107 compared with 123 for the year under review. This Force has in the past endeavoured to educate the general public, and, in particular, businessmen, in the simple precautions, which if adhered to, will thwart the would be bogus cheque passers.

Literature in handy booklet form covering this topic has been made available to the public for study and ready reference.

The following table affords comparison of the cases reported under this heading during the past three years:

	1961		1962		1963	
	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions
Robbery	30	15	16	12	17	11
Breaking, Entering and Thefts	1,050	548	1,086	312	1,679	530
Safebreaks and Attempted Safebreaks	20	27	20	4	45	11
Arson	36	2	67	9	72	20
Thefts	1,022	289	1,131	365	1,236	355

With reference to the figures quoted for Breaking, Entering and Thefts, 10 charges were withdrawn and in 122 of the cases, the complainants declined to prosecute. Two hundred and twenty-nine of the cases are awaiting trial or still under investigation. Investigation is continuing in respect to 14 of the safe attacks and one of the robbery offences.

Sexual Offences -

Six investigations were carried out under the rape classification. Of these, only one had circumstances inherent to support a Criminal Charge of Rape, and the accused person was ultimately convicted and sentenced to five years in the Dorchester Penitentiary for criminally assaulting a 19 year old girl. The other complaints when investigated and assessed were found to contain little or no evidence of criminality. Other sexual offences investigated included 17 Indecent Acts compared with 10 in 1962, 8 Gross Indecency compared with 9 in 1962, 2 Incest compared with 3 in 1962, 39 Indecent Assault compared with 36 in 1962, and 6 Sexual Intercourse compared with 7 in 1962.

Offences Relating to Currency -

Ten cases of uttering counterfeit money came to our attention compared with 26 in 1962. These were unrelated incidents and no pattern suggesting a concentrated effort to flood the province with counterfeit money was evident. For the most part, these investigations emanated at points in the northern part of the province and we speculate that the counterfeit currency most likely filtered in from the Province of Quebec. The actual making of counterfeit currency within the province did not come to our attention during the year 1963.

Arson -

This title is used to classify all fires into which an investigation is conducted by this Force; therefore, the statistics do not necessarily convey the number of cases in which arson was actually disclosed. The figures in this classification remain steady with 1962 figures.

Summary -

In summary, the crime picture throughout areas of the province policed by this Force shows no alarming trends and appears to remain in perspective with the normal changes, such as, increased mobility and the natural growth of the province. It is well to mention that organized or syndicated crime, as it is known in the larger metropolitan areas of Canada, has not been a source of concern insofar as New Brunswick is concerned. There is no reason to believe that the latter mentioned criminal element has gained inroads in this province.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS

Shown hereunder is the disposition of all offences investigated under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts during the period January 1, 1963, to December 31, 1963, in comparison with the 1962 totals.

GROUP 1 NEW BRUNSWICK	Complaint Unfounded - Negative Search	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation	TOTALS	1 Jan 62 to 31 Dec 62 TOTALS
Childrens Protection Act			5					5	15
Children of Unmarried Parents Act			20	5	2		3	30	26
Collection Agency Act									1
Cruelty to Animals Act									1
Deserted Wives & Childrens Maintenance Act			16	2	5			23	48
Forest Fires Act		2						2	
Game Act			9			1	2	12	32
Gasoline Sales Act									5
Highway Act			3		1	1	1	6	4
Hospitals Act			2		1			3	
Liquor Control Act	3654		3930	12	21	50	46	7713	7090
Motor Vehicle Act			14904	43	53	29	44	15073	13809
Provincial Hospital Act			2	1	1	1		5	12
Salvage Dealers Licensing Act			5			4	2	11	1
Security Fraud Prevention Act			1					1	
Towns Act			4					4	
Veneral Disease Act									1
Municipal Acts General			3155					3155	2550
TOTALS	3654	2	22056	63	84	86	98	26043	23595

There was an increase of 10% in the total volume of cases handled under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts. This increase is reflected in a greater number of cases handled under the Liquor Control Act, the Motor Vehicle Act and in duties performed under our Municipal Contracts.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND HIGHWAY CONDITIONS

The number of Motor Vehicle registrations and licensed drivers continued to increase in the 1963 period and this fact further substantiated the growing continual need for a sound persistent enforcement program. We are, and always have been, very conscious of this need, and the ultimate aim of our highway patrols, of course, is to strive to ensure our highways become safer for both the motorist and pedestrian alike.

As in former years, our members have devoted as much effort as time and obligations will allow to assist in the general highway safety education of the citizens, young and old. This is done by presentations of either films or lectures to student and adult groups. I am sure that it is generally agreed that safety education should not be the sole responsibility of an enforcement agency, but is best left with the various groups and organizations designed to devote full time and facilities to the program.

During 1963, safety films and/or talks were given by our members to approximately 25,920 students in some 200 schools and to approximately 4,711 adults through gatherings such as Home and School and Businessmen's Associations.

In order to ensure an overall provincial conformance with the "Uniform Signing Manual" a very close congenial co-ordination was experienced with the D.P.W.'s Traffic Engineer and because of which commendable advances have been achieved. As in the past, we have received adequate favourable co-operation with the various provincial news media, civic and departmental safety groups.

we continued the use of the Parental Form Letter. This letter, directed to the parents of child pedestrians found in minor violation to the Motor Vehicle Act, served as a warning to the child and, at the same time, advised the parent of his child's conduct observed along the roadway. Of the 47 pedestrian fatalities investigated, it was found that 23 of them were over the age of 16 years. The major contributing factor here was obvious carelessness on the part of the pedestrian.

Shown hereunder are comparative statistics relating to duties performed on the highways during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

	1961	1962	1963
Cases Handled (M.V. Act) .	12,407	13,809	15,073
Voluntary Penalties ..... (Included in cases handled)	9,168	10,211	11,585
Monies Collected ..... (Voluntary Penalties)	$90,503.04	$108,722.10	$122,513.67
Motor Vehicles Checked ...	--	106,990	125,497

	1961	1962	1963
Highway Traffic Written Warnings Issued	--	8,273	8,343
Fatal Accidents	119	119	116
Non-Fatal Accidents	3,987	4,046	4,606

The increase in the number of vehicles checked and the number of written warnings issued is attributed to more stress being directed towards "Spot Checking". This enforcement technique ensures more "Officer-Motorist" contact and provides a means of closer control over such violations as Suspended Driving, No Driver's License, Faulty Registration and Equipment Violations. Written warnings are issued in all cases where the infraction is minor in nature and minor mechanical defects noted must be repaired and the vehicle presented for re-examination within a specified time.

The Voluntary Penalty System was continued during the past year with only a very few minor problems and complaints arising. All complaints were thoroughly investigated; none were found to be detrimental and most were completely unfounded.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS AND INJURIES ON THE HIGHWAYS DURING 1963

Policy, pattern and technique dealing with our highway program are all subject to periodic review and alteration. Of the reported motor vehicle accidents, the three major contributing causes are:

(a) Speed too fast for conditions,

(b) Inattention and carelessness,

(c) Disregard of highway signs and markings.

The four radar sets that we have are continually being circulated throughout the province to ensure widespread coverage and the following are the results obtained:

Radar Operation	1962	1963
Hours Operated	1800	2131
Prosecutions	2142	2802

The radar units are perhaps our most effective combatant against the number one contributory cause of accidents. Of course, the usual pacing method to clock speeding violators is used, but with much less effectiveness.

Although there were fewer (three) Fatal Accidents, there were 15 more persons killed. This, of course, is due to the greater severity experienced, as, for instance, during the year there were three fatal accidents that accounted for 9 persons, two fatal accidents accounting for 8 persons and one accident in which 5 persons were killed.

The breakdown of persons killed during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 in fatal motor vehicle accidents is as follows:

	1961	1962	1963
Cyclists	3	3	3
Drivers	42	53	50
Passengers	45	32	47
Pedestrians	47	44	47
TOTALS -	137	132	147

The Pedestrian Age Category Breakdown is as follows:

	1961	1962	1963
Over the Age of 16 Years	20	14	23
Between Ages of 10 and 15 Years .	7	6	10
Between Ages of 5 and 9 Years ...	15	16	13
Under Age of 4 Years	5	8	1
TOTALS -	47	44	47

It would seem that the extra effort towards school pedestrian and school bus patrols, parental form letters, safety education in the schools, and proper highway signing, has had the desired effect in that the number of children in the age category of nine years and under has been reduced.

The motor vehicle accident statistics for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 are as follows:

	1961	1962	1963
No. of Fatal Accidents	119	119	116
No. of Persons Killed	137	132	147
No. of Personal Injury Accidents.	1277	1392	1332
No. of Persons Injured	1982	2152	2094
No. of Property Damage Accidents.	2710	2654	3274
Total No. of Accidents	4106	4165	4722

The table hereunder discloses the causes of the 116 Fatal Motor Vehicle Accidents in 1963 compared with 1961 and 1962:

	1961	1962	1963
Railway Crossings	1	3	1
Inexperience	0	4	1

(Continued)	1961	1962	1963
Careless Drivers	9	12	14
Blinded by Headlights	0	4	4
Physically impaired drivers	0	0	0
Tractors and other vehicles out of control	0	1	6
Driver falling asleep	2	5	2
Losing control due to excessive speed, driving off road, etc. ..	25	18	24
Criminal negligence of driver, Hit & Run, Drunken & Impaired, Reckless Driving, Manslaughter .	20	24	11
Driving on wrong side of road ...	9	2	6
Intoxicated Pedestrian	2	0	0
Careless Pedestrian	26	25	32
Children Playing, running into path of vehicle, etc.	14	10	0
Faulty mechanism, blowout, etc. .	4	1	3
Undeterminable accidental causes.	1	2	0
Road and weather conditions, inadequate markings	3	5	9
Careless cyclist	3	3	3
Passengers boarding, alighting from, falling off moving vehicles	0	0	0
Unpreventable miscellaneous causes	0	0	0
TOTALS -	119	119	116

It is to be appreciated that the statistics contained in this submission involve only those occurring in areas under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police jurisdiction. A new system of extended patrols now ensures that all areas within the province receive regular periodic highway coverage by marked highway patrol units. It is felt that wherever the motoring public may traverse, there exists an ever increasing demand for some form of law enforcement surveillance to ensure that there is not abuse or total disregard for the lives and safety of fellow users.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

The Liquor Control Act, which replaced the former Intoxicating Liquor Act, has proven to be effective and practical from an enforcement viewpoint. Since its proclamation some two years ago, with several minor amendments thereafter, intermittent survey reports emanating at the Detachment level are generally favourable. Herein, as well as under the

former statute, the illicit trafficking of liquor is of prime importance and our Detachment members, particularly those members engaged exclusively on Liquor Act work, are encouraged to keep abreast of their obligations in this respect, and to employ all the accepted investigational techniques in securing evidence for prosecution purposes. Since the inception of legislation allowing for licensed taverns, the bootlegger is faced with mean competition and this situation can only work to the advantage of the enforcement bodies and in turn to the advantage of the public at large. The following statistics for 1963 have been compiled and are submitted in comparison with those of 1962:

Offences Concerning Illegal Sale, Keeping for Sale, Etc.

	1962	1963
Prosecutions	62	96
Convictions	48	63
Cases Pending	6	20
Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Otherwise Concluded	8	13

The continued issuance of restriction orders has been another expedient method of stemming the activities of illegal liquor trafficking. A considerable number of applications for such orders have been processed, and, in relation to prosecutions for offences involving restricted persons, the following statistics are quoted:

	1962	1963
Prosecutions	45	53
Convictions	38	38
Cases Pending	3	7
Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Otherwise Concluded	4	8

In the larger centres, our members endeavour to work closely with respective Municipal Forces, although the Force functions as a principal enforcement body throughout the province in accordance with the terms of the contract.

MUNICIPAL POLICING

Statistics under this heading show an increase with parking violations being the predominant offence.

NON-CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, ETC.

In order to record the work performed, cases are classified under one of three statistical groups. The first group includes those breaches of the Statutes which it is our responsibility to investigate. The second group includes cases in which we deal with non-breaches of the Statutes, investigations for, or assistance to, Provincial or Municipal Authorities, the general public, other Police Forces and British and Foreign Authorities. Matters of a purely administrative control which require no investigation are placed in the third group.

The extent to which duties in all three groups have developed over the preceding two years in comparison with 1963 is shown below:

	1961	1962	1963
Group 1 - Provincial and Municipal	19,964	23,595	26,043
- Criminal Code	6,018	5,351	5,959
Group 2	166,210	181,668	54,198
Group 3	3,748	4,259	4,019
	195,940	214,873	90,219

The increase in the volume of work under Group 1 - Criminal Code and under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts has been the subject of comment earlier in this report. The volume of work under Group 2 classification shows a sharp decrease which is explained merely because the inspections of vehicles, including warnings, in this category, have not been shown as in former years.

Also included in Group 2 cases are preventive patrols of which there were 152 in connection with the enforcement of the Game Act, 3,969 in the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act, 26,418 in the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act and 2,404 in respect to general night patrols.

In this classification our work also includes humanitarian duties, such as, locating persons reported to be lost or missing, and, on innumerable occasions, particularly during the height of the tourist season, messages were relayed concerning family emergencies. A total of 80 cases involving 106 lost or missing persons were investigated, and of these, 4 remain outstanding. In addition to the foregoing, we assisted Municipal Departments in New Brunswick as well as police forces elsewhere in a total of 57 missing person cases involving 68 individuals. The facilities of the Department of Lands and Mines were placed at our immediate disposal in those cases where extended lost person searches were undertaken.

Perhaps one of the most satisfying cases, involving a missing person, was successfully concluded in 1963 involving a man who had come to Canada from England in 1901. This individual had settled in the Saint John Area and later left there for some unknown West Canadian point prior to 1910. His relatives had long lost contact with him. After several months of extensive enquiries, which employed our members in places as far afield as British Columbia, this gentleman was located in good health in Oregon, U. S. A.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS

Noted hereunder are the causes of death in cases investigated by members of the Force during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963:

	1961	1962	1963
Aeroplane Crash	1	0	1
Asphyxiation	10	4	8
Fire	8	14	9
Carbon Monoxide	0	1	0

(Continued)	1961	1962	1963
Crushed	0	3	15
Drowned	35	36	51
Exhaustion	0	1	0
Drugs	0	1	0
Exposure	1	1	0
Fall	0	2	4
Highway Fatalities	137	132	147
Miscellaneous Accidental Causes	6	2	5
Homicide	1	3	3
Natural Causes	58	60	65
Suffocation	0	1	0
Poisoning	2	4	0
Occupational	3	0	0
Railway Fatalities	4	3	1
Shooting	4	8	3
Suicide	21	24	16
Lightning	0	0	2
Strangulation	2	2	0
Tractor	0	2	0
Vehicles in Yards and Driveways	12	8	4
Electrocuted	1	3	1
Gored by Bull	0	0	1
TOTALS -	306	315	336

It will be noted that these figures include highway fatalities, comments on which appear elsewhere in this report.

REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE PROVINCE

Revenue collected on behalf of the province is strictly confined to Voluntary Penalties imposed under the Motor Vehicle Act. This is in conformity with established policy. Funds collected are deposited and transmitted to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer by draft twice monthly and involved the sum of $122,513.67 during the year 1963. No collections in any form were undertaken for the Municipal Authorities in respect to towns policed by this Force.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The total strength of the Division including officers is 325. Officers presently stationed in "J" Division are: Chief Superintendent P. B. Cox, Commanding Officer "J" Division; Inspector E. S. W. Batty, Division Duty Officer; Inspector G. A. Gerrie, Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch; Inspector A. Huget, Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division; Inspector R. P. Harrison, Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division; Inspector J. Mudge, Divisional Personnel Officer.

CHANGES IN COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL

The following changes in Commissioned personnel during 1963 were made in the Province:

Assistant Commissioner H. A. Maxted, Commanding Officer "J" Division, was replaced by the late Chief Superintendent R. P. B. Hanson who expired on August 29, 1963. Superintendent L. E. R. Defayette assumed temporary command until December 30, 1963, when he was replaced by Chief Superintendent P. B. Cox.

Inspector G. A. Gerrie replaced Superintendent H. E. Bloxham as Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch.

Inspector A. Huget replaced Superintendent L. E. R. Defayette as Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division.

Inspector J. Mudge replaced Inspector A. Huget as Divisional Personnel Officer.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal is presented to regular members who have completed twenty years service and otherwise qualify for this award. None of these awards were presented during the year 1963.

COURSES ATTENDED

Advanced Training Class, Ottawa, Ontario.	-	10 members
Canadian Police College, Ottawa and Regina.	-	3 members
Race Track Supervision Course, Ottawa, Ontario.	-	5 members
Communication Training	-	1 member
First Aid Refresher Classes	-	20 members
Search & Rescue Training, Fredericton, N. B.	-	6 members
University Training, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.	-	2 members

REVOLVER COURSE

The Annual Revolver Course was held at "J" Division Headquarters and Moncton Sub-Division in June, 1963, with 241 members of the Division participating.

RECRUITS ENGAGED IN THE PROVINCE

Fifteen residents of New Brunswick were engaged as recruits during 1963 and posted to training Divisions of the Force. One Marine Constable and one Civilian Member were also engaged.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION

During 1963, one police-owned building was constructed at Sussex.

YOUTH AND THE POLICE

Members of the Division are encouraged to devote as much time as possible to public appearances, such as, lectures to school children on highway safety, Boy Scout functions, and the showing of educational films to various boys' clubs, particularly in the highway safety field. Our members take an active role in the organization and supervision of sports in various towns and villages.

An acknowledgment of the cooperation extended by various Federal and Provincial Government officials, the judiciary, Municipal and Railway Police, the press, radio and television news media, is fitting and, indeed, may I comment on the day to day contact with the staff of your own department. The working arrangement is most satisfactory in disposing of routing matters and this in turn provides a proper setting for resolving other issues of a delicate nature under a cordial atmosphere, but, most important, a judgment can be made in keeping with the proper administration of justice which we, as public servants, must always be mindful of if the respect of the general public is to be guarded.

To this end, whether it be contract duties or otherwise, in functioning as a Federal Force, our members are urged to act with discretion and common sense, to respect the powers invested upon them as peace officers so that the rights and freedom of the individual will not be encroached upon. At the same time, it is our policy to enforce the law without discrimination or partiality, without fear or favour, no matter whether the Principal be a traffic offender, someone involved in the illicit liquor trade, or a criminal offender.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. B. COX, C/Supt.
Commanding "J" Division

Encl.

APPENDIX "A"

ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1963

	Chief Supt.	Inspectors	Sergeant-Major	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables and C/M	Civilian Employees & Civil Servants	Marine Constables	TOTALS
"J" DIV. H.Q. F'TON, N. B.	1	3	1	1	8	9	7	6	29		65
F'TON S/DIV. H.Q. & SECTION NCO		1		2					1		4
Chipman Detachment						1	1				2
Doaktown Detachment						1	1				2
East Florenceville Detachment						1	4				5
Edmundston Detachment						1	5				6
Edmundston Highway Patrol						1	1				2
Fredericton Detachment				1		2	13		1		17
Fredericton Highway Patrol						1	6				7
Gagetown Detachment						1					1
Grand Falls Detachment						1	3				4
Grand Falls Highway Patrol							2				2
Grand Manan Detachment						1					1
McAdam Detachment						1	1				2
Minto Detachment						1	3				4
Oromocto Town Detachment					1		5				6
Perth Detachment						1	4	1			6
Plaster Rock Detachment						1	1				2
St. Andrews Town Detachment							1				1
St. George Detachment						1	1				2
Saint John Detachment				1	1	4	14		3		23
Saint John Highway Patrol						1	6				7
St. Leonard Detachment						1					1
St. Quentin Detachment						1	1				2
St. Stephen Detachment						1	3				4
St. Stephen Highway Patrol						1	1				2
Woodstock Detachment						1	4				5
Woodstock Highway Patrol							2				2
Attached Marine Unit					1	1	1			1	4
MONCTON S/DIV. H.Q. & SECTION NCO		1		1		4	5	1	6		18
Albert Detachment						1					1
Bathurst Det. & Section NCO				1	1		6				8
Bathurst Highway Patrol						1	1				2
Buctouche Detachment						1	1				2
Campbellton Detachment						1	4				5
Campbellton Highway Patrol							2				2
Campbellton City Detachment					1	1	7				9
Caraquet Detachment						1	1				2
Caraquet Highway Patrol							2				2
Chatham Town Detachment						1	5				6
Dalhousie Town Detachment						1	4				5
Jacquet River Detachment						1	1				2
Moncton Detachment					1	2	17		1		21
Moncton Highway Patrol						1	6				7
Newcastle Detachment						1	4				5
Newcastle Highway Patrol							2				2
Port Elgin Detachment						1					1
Petitcodiac Detachment						1	2				3
Richibucto Detachment						1	1				2
Richibucto Highway Patrol							2				2
Sackville Detachment						1	1				2
Sackville Highway Patrol							2				2
Shediac Detachment						1	2				3
Shippegan Detachment						1					1
Sussex Detachment						1	3				4
Sussex Highway Patrol						1	1				2
Sussex Town Detachment						1	1	1			3
Tabusintac Detachment						1					1
Tracadie Detachment						1	1				2
Race Track Detail						1	4				5
Attached for University Training						2					2
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN "J" DIVISION ON DECEMBER 31, 1963	1	5	1	7	14	67	179	9	41	1	325

APPENDIX "B"

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE TRANSPORT

"J" DIVISION

AT DECEMBER 31, 1963

	Police Cars	Highway Patrol Cars	Motorcycles	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Outboard Motors
Division Headquarters	3		4	3	1	2	2
F'ton S/Div. Headquarters	2						
DETACHMENTS							
Chipman	1						
Doaktown	1						
East Florenceville	2						
Edmundston	2	1				1	1
Fredericton	4	4				1	1
Gagetown	1						
Grand Falls	2	1					
Grand Manan	1						
McAdam	1					1	1
Minto	2					1	1
Oromocto Town	2						
Perth	2					1	1
Plaster Rock	1						
St. Andrews Town	1						
St. George	1						
Saint John	7	3					
St. Leonard	1						
St. Quentin	1						
St. Stephen	2	1					
Woodstock	2						
Moncton S/Div. Headquarters	3			2			
DETACHMENTS							
Albert	1						
Bathurst	4	1					
Buctouche	1						
Campbellton	2	1		1			
Campbellton City	1			1			
Caraquet	1	1					
Chatham Town	1						
Dalhousie Town	1						
Jacquet River	1						
Moncton	5	4					
Newcastle	2	1					
Petitcodiac	1						
Port Elgin	1						
Richibucto	1	1				1	1
Sackville	1	1					
Shediac	2					1	1
Shippegan	1						
Sussex	2	1					
Sussex Town	1						
Tabusintac	1						
Tracadie	1						
TOTALS	77	22	4	7	1	9	9